***UNIT 2& 3-Getting Down to Business & A Nation Transformed***

**Study Guide**

1. Review all notes and handouts (including maps of regions and cities) in your notebook and study Chapter 6 and 7 in your textbook.
2. Complete the following to prepare the Unit 2 & 3 test.
3. Define the following terms:
4. Emigrate: **to exit a country**
5. immigrate: **to come into a country**
6. sweatshop: **a place people worked long hours for low wages, often doing boring, repetitive work under poor conditions. Children also worked there.**
7. corporation: **a company that sells shares of stock in its business to the public**
8. monopoly: **total control of an industry by a single producer (no competition)**
9. rural: **a sparsely (not many) populated area (farms)**
10. urban: **a heavily populated area-usually a city**
11. Identify the people and events:
12. Andrew Carnegie: **steel industrialist / philanthropist**
13. John Rockefeller: **oil industrialist/formed trust-Standard Oil**
14. Henry Ford: **first to use the assembly line and mass production to manufacture automobiles**
15. J. P. Morgan: **made his fortune in banking; bought Carnegie Steel and formed US Steel.**
16. Cornelius Vanderbilt: **build the railroad industry**
17. Thomas Edison: **‘electrified’ the United States; light bulb**
18. Alexander G. Bell: **revolutionized communication throughout the world with his invention of the telephone**
19. Jane Addams: **founder of the Hull House, a Chicago settlement house that helped the urban poor in tenements and slums**
20. Jacob Riis: **his photographs drew attention to the needs of the urban poor-published *How the Other Half Lives***
21. Pullman Strike: What happened? **Railway workers strike because of a pay cut**

What did President Cleveland do to end the strike? **Called in federal troops**

Why? **The strike stopped railroad traffic and disrupted transportation and commerce.**

1. Homestead Strike: What happened? **Carnegie steel mill workers went on strike because of pay cuts. Armed guards were called in, and people were killed. There were violent clashes between the workers and management.**

How did it end (Which side won)? **Management won; the union was broken.**

1. American Federation of Labor: **Organization of unions formed by Samuel Gompers.**

What did it accomplish? **Helped workers win shorter hours and better pay.**

1. Chinese Exclusion Act: **1882 law passed and excluded all Chinese laborers from entering the United States. As a result, a person’s nation of origin became a barrier to immigration**
2. Sherman Anti-Trust Act: a **law that regulated and protected big business. It was aimed at monopolies and trusts.**
3. Why did cities develop in the locations they did?
4. **They were near transportation routes.**
5. **Industries were near by.**
6. **Natural resources are nearby.**
7. What factors supported the development of industry in the United States?
8. **Inventions**
9. **Financial resources**
10. **Natural resources**
11. Why did immigrants settle mainly in the North? **Rapid industrialization created job opportunities**

6. What were the primary transportation networks in the late 1800s and early 1900s?

1. **Roadways**
2. **Railways**
3. **Waterways**
4. Why did businesses form trusts? **To increase profits by eliminating competition.**
5. What were the problems that resulted from industrialization in the late 1800s?
6. **low pay and long hours**
7. **hiring of child labor**
8. **poor working conditions**
9. What manufacturing method did Henry Ford use to produce his product more quickly and efficiently?

**The assembly line.**

10. List the factors influencing immigration.

1. **Escape from oppressive governments**
2. **Job opportunities**
3. **Religious freedom**
4. **adventure**
5. What factors led to the growth of labor unions in the late 1800s?
6. **Unsafe working conditions**
7. **Low wages and long hours**
8. **Child labor**
9. List the problems immigrants faced working in factories.
10. **Low pay**
11. **Long hours**
12. **Unsafe working conditions**
13. Why didn’t the United States place many restrictions on immigration during the early 1800s? **the growing economy needed a steady supply of cheap labor**